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ABRASION OF GOLD COIN.

Disclosures Showing Loss Sustained

The disclosures of an investigation re cently undertaken by government officials in New York to ascertain the actual loss through abrasion of current gold coin are likely to have an important bearing in influencing the future shipment of bars in stead of coin by bankers interested in negotiating international gold movements.

Two lots of gold coin, valued at \$50,000 each, consisting of eagles and double eagles. were taken at random from the subtreasury vaults and weighed, to see how nearly they conformed to legal standards. It was found that the eagles had lost in weight .07 of 1 through abrasion, the loss on double eagles amounting to .05 of 1 per cent. On that basis, a banker shipping \$1,000,000 in eagles would lose \$700 on the venture beweight and not at its face value. The loss on a \$1,000,000 shipment of double eagles would be \$500. The shrinkage in both instances would be sufficient to upset all cal-culations of profit in export transactions if the engagements were negotiated on a nar-row margin or without proper regard for the possibility of light weight coin consign-Andrew Mason, superintendent of the

Andrew Mason, superintendent of the United States assay office in New York, speaking of the investigation, said: "In the event of a large export movement this spring bankers will find it more advantageous, I think, to ship bars than coin. The use of bars in export transactions is possible now that the government has reduced the charge for furnishing bars from 10 cents to 4 cents per \$100, as bars lose practically nothing in transit through abrasion, and can be easily packed for shipment. Coin, on the contrary, is subject to considerable loss, exporters having told me of losing, through abrasion in transit, at the rate of \$2,500 per \$1,000,000 of gold shipped."

Whipping Post and Pillory.

lashes. The lash was well laid on by Sher-iff Wharton. Samuel Granger, an old of-fender, in addition to his lashes, was com-pelled to stand in the pillory for one hour.

FORCE UNNECESSARY.

Constantinople Educator Turkey Will Pay. President George Washburn of Robert College, Constantinople, who is in New York in attendance on the ecumenical conference, says that force need not be used for the collection of the indemnity from

Turkey.
"I believe that we shall have the money "I believe that we shall have the money in six weeks," said he. "I would not stake my reputation on any certain time where the Turkish government or any individual Turk is concerned," added Mr. Washburn, "but they will pay eventually and no force will be required to collect. That depends on our own government. Some time ago I told the missionaries that if I were a business man and they gave me a commission of 10 per cent I would collect what was due them without much trouble or loss of time."

JUNK SHOP IN HIS STOMACH.

Remarkable Lot of Articles Removed From a Baltimorean's Interior. The Baltimore Sun Saturday published a cut, reproduced from a photograph taken a few days ago at Johns Hopkins Hospital, of various articles swallowed by Arthur Shutt, known as the "man with the junk-shop stomach." Shutt, who is twenty-two year old, and lives at 722 Colorado avenue, Roland Park, was admitted to the Johns Hopkins Hospital on Tuesday, March 13, with some suspicion, owing to the extraordinary story he told. He said he had been in the habit of chewing such light diet as tacks, nails, glass and metal chains, but owing to his peculiar powers as a magician had never been compelled to swallow them un-til a few days before his admission. Like Whipping Post and Pillory.

Fully a thousand people were present at the Dover, Del., county jail Saturday to witness the whippings of nine culprits, all colored, who had been sentenced for petit larceny. Four of the nine received twenty

DOES COFFEE ACREE WITH YOU If not, drink Grain-O-made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nour ishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer, follow the directions in making it and you will have a delletons and healthful table beverage for and and young. 15c. and 25c.

Hopkins Hospital. An operation was then decided upon. Prof. William S. Halsted performed the operation, which was of a delicate nature, the stomach being cut open. It consumed two hours and a half, during which all of the foreign bodies were removed from the man's stomach.

during which all of the foreign bodies were removed from the man's stomach.

After the operation, owing to the tender state of his digestive organs, Shutt was fed for many days on a liquid diet. This has now given way to more substantial food, but less heavy than his metallic diet. He is now almost wholly recovered and expects to be discharged from the hospital in a few weeks.

tays.

Twelve and a half feet of three-eighths-

nch iron chain. Twenty-nve grams, or nearly an ounce, of One staple. Forty-nine tacks.

Reyal Nuptials in Japan.

A telegram has been received at the Jap mese legation announcing that the marriage of the crown prince to Princess Kujo prince possesses many amiable personal qualities, and, apart from the ceremonial incident to the event, his marriage will undoubtedly be made the occasion for general rejoicing and for many demonstrations of popular affection. The prince is twenty-one years of age, and his prospective bride is about seventeen. She is a niece of the late empress dowager.

The Mission to Turkey. With reference to published reports that consideration for appointment as ministe to Turkey to succeed Mr. Straus, it is stated authoritatively that Gen. Wallace has not been considered in connection with the mis-sion, and that Mr. Straus has not resigned as minister.

Accidents Will Happen. John Brown, a G. A. R. veteran, of 2446 Mar-shall st., Fhiladelphia, says: "By a mere accident I came across Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I was a great sufferer from that dread maiady—Ca-tarrh. This wonderful remedy effected a speedy and permanent cure, and I have been so thankful that I am willing to spend much time in spreading the good news." Sold by F. S. WILLIAMS, 9th and F sts.; EDMONDS & WILLIAMS, 8d and Pa.

There Are Fifty Thousand of Them in Our Islands.

SOLDIERS ARE IN GOOD HEALTH

Smallpox and Black Plague Prevail Among the Natives.

FILIPINO SUPERSTITIONS

Copyrighted, 1900, by Frank G. Carpenter.

MANILA, March 14, 1900. One of the serious problems which conront the government here is the selection of a leper island and the segregation of the ut the archipelago. In many places they mix with the rest of the people. They may e seen begging at the doors of the hurches, and it is hard to tell whether they are not in the markets handling the egetables and meats which we eat on our ables. There are, it is said, 30,000 lepers Visayan Islands, and the number in the whole country must be upward of 50,-000. Leprosy exists to an alarming extent in several of the provinces of Luzon, and Captain Lynch, one of the doctors of the health department, tells me that he saw several hundred cases during his stay in Negros. The Spaniards paid but little atto the prevention of the disease. They had only two hospitals, one in Cebu and one in Manila. In Cebu the disease is known to be spreading and in Manila there are undoubtedly many lepers at large.

A Visit to a Leper Hospital. I took a carriage this afternoon and drove ut into the country to the leper hospital. It is about three miles from the center of fanila and not far from the outskirts of the city. You go by thousands of the

Manila and not far from the outskirts of the city. You go by thousands of the thatched huts of the laboring classes, each hut swarming with people, and at last come to a big white building which looks not unlike a penitentiary. It is surrounded by large grounds, and shut off from the road by a thick wail of stone.

Entering the gate is like going into a prison. You are in a long passage between high walls of stone, and far down, at the end of this you see the barred doors of the hospital itself.

Come with me and let us take a trip through it. There is a native at the entrance who looks ugly enough to be a patient himself. We ask for the lepers. He points across the court and tells us to enter. We do so, and within a few seconds are in the presence of two score horridlecking objects, who have run to the doors to meet us. Some are young, some old—all are lepers. Here is a boy, brown-faced, bright-eyed, and as quick in his actions and joyful in his laugh as your own boys at home. But look! His hands and his breast are covered with white spots, and one of his ears has already begun to decay. Northern was a suited to the sum of the search hands and his breast are has already begun to decay.

Joyful in his laugh as your own boys at home. But look! His hands and his breast are covered with white spots, and one of his ears has already begun to decay. Next to him is a man whose nose has been eaten away and whose eyes are bleared with the disease. Others have foreheads which are falling in, toes almost gone and their bodies covered with sores. It is so horrible, indeed, that words can hardly express it.

Leaving the men's word, we next go to the women's ward. There are eighty-one men and fifty-five women and girls now in the hospital. The females are of all ages, from little tots of four up to gray-haired, horrible looking hags of sixty. The most of them are idle, sitting about talking, smoking and chewing the betel. One woman has her mouth so eaten away that neither teeth nor lips are left to hold her cigarette. Her nose is almost gone, but she has put the cigarette in one of her nostrils and is puffing out the smoke through the hole where her mouth should have been.

I can imagine nothing more horrible than the condition of these people here. They have no amusements and no work. They

the condition of these people here. They have no amusements and no work. They are just waiting to die and watching them selves, knowing that they must die inch by inch

by inch.

I understand that the health officers are considering the matter of a leper island, and that at the earliest possible moment the lepers will be gathered together and carried there.

The Lepers of Asia.

This part of the world seems to breed epers. There are said to be more than a million in India, China and Japan, and in this estimate half a million is assigned to Hindoostan. No accurate statistics have Hindoostan. No accurate statistics have been taken for China, for lepers are to be found in all the cities in the southern part of that empire. They mix about with the rest of the people, and you see leper beggars everywhere. On many of the rivers they go about in boats asking for alms, thrusting out bags attached to long poles at every boat and ship which goes by. They blackmail the funeral processions and levy tribute on the mourners, threatening to touch them if they do not give alms. There is a leper asylum in Canton which has Molimates. There both sexes live together, and many of them marry and have children.

I saw no Chinese lepers in the Manila hospital, but there is a large Chinese population here, and without doubt some of the Chinese are lepers. Leprosy was known in China several hundred years before the days of Confucius, and it is said that one of the disciples of that sage died of this dreadful disease.

Leprosy is usually caused by contact, but it is the more prevalent wherever the people are overcrowded, dirty and poorly fed. A hot, moist climate, such as we have here, is conducive to it, and the government is using every effort to put the town in a better sanitary condition. been taken for China, for lepers are to be

The Health of Manila.

So far our soldiers have been very healthy here in Manila, and also in all parts of the Philippines. I have no doubt out that these islands are among the most healthful of all tropical countries, and, for neathful of all tropical countries, and, for people who live well and take care of themselves there is but little danger. The heat is no greater than that of the United States in the summer.

The natives, however, have no health regulations and a house-to-house visitation which the sanitary officials are now making shows that the city is in a very bad condition.

ing shows that the city is in a very bad condition.

The death rate for the last six months of 1889 was about 41 per 1,000, estimating the population at 300,000, or, if estimated at 400,000, about 31 per 1,000. These figures are exceedingly high. Hong Kong, which is in the same latitude as Mantla, and which has about the same climate, has a death rate only half as large, and it is next door to China, with all the plagues that that country so regularly produces. Here we had practically no plagues during the time above mentioned.

The Black Plague.

Within the past few weeks, however, there have been a number of cases of the black death or bubonic plague. plague has broken out at several of the ports of Japan and China, and there have been a number of deaths from it here. I found it at Kobe, Japan, when I passed through on my way to the Philippines. All the passengers taken on there were examined for evidences of the plague before they were permitted to come on board the ship, the captain of the steamer requiring a doctor's certificate from each.

The black plague has, in the past, been very prevalent in China, especially in Canton and Hong Kong. It also exists in India, and there are now a large number of cases in Bombay and Calcutta.

So far nearly every one who has caught the black plague here has died. The disease comes upon one without warning, in een a number of deaths from it here.

ease comes upon one without warning, in the shape of a fever which in a short time the shape of a fever which in a short time raises the temperature of the patient to 105 degrees and upward. There is no chill, but the patient has a severe headache and shows signs of stupor. After twelve hours the glands of the neck, the armplis, or the groin begin to swell and soon become as large as hens' eggs. In some cases the patient vomits blood, and within a few hours he dies. Some few recover. And if one can keep himself alive for six days after exposure he is probably safe.

The plague kills rats as well as human beings. Dead rats are found in the drains in the infected portions of China, and the rats run from such places almost as fast as the men.

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Without extra charge. Remember, it's a privilege strictly your own. When it comes to paying it's left to you to settle by terms to fit your own circumstances. What more could we do to deser



store is shown in this case;

A very handsome Parlor Table, strongly made, with under shelf and nearly finished. Yes, worth more than double. 39c.

We've a big surprise in store for you in a Parlor Suite offering. It means a saving of no less than \$6 or \$7. It's a prettily made suite, upholstered in fine tapestry and highly finished. Regular \$25 value. Note the bargain \$18.75



that ordinarily brings \$10. Note \$6.50

Matting Price Cuts

Here's an Extension Table—that for style and strength is the equal of any double-themoney ones about town. Elegantly carred, heavy legs and six feet \$5.50 price.

\$40 wouldn't be a cent too much for such a handsome Golden Oak Bed Room Sufte-artistically carred, swell front. large French plate mirror and \$28.95



couldn't equal. Handsomel tufted and fringed. Note the \$7.75

such sold elsewhere at \$10. Highly polished, substantially

A Large, High-back, Substantial, Comfortable and Roomy Rocker. The same and Boomy Rocker. The same kind a few stores are asking double 98C.

Bed Room Suite of handsome one golden much, heavily carved and substantially built. Actually a saving of \$10 for every purchaser. Note the extreme-\$17.75

Now for a Parior Suite bargain. Tasteful Silk Damask covering, highly polished, malog-any finish, handsomely carved; worth \$40 of any one's \$29.75 money. Note the price.....

for. Note our price.....

at first insisted that all should be burned. but the Chinese and Filipinos made such an outcry over this that Gen. Otis has countermanded the order. When the plague

an outery over this that Gen. Otis has countermanded the order. When the plague was so bad in Canton many of the pall-bearers who were paid to carry the coffins to the graves were stricken with it, and when four men would go out for that purpose often but two would return. The Chinese here are very anxious to have the bedies of the deceased sent back to China. They put them in immense wooden coffins which are hermetically sealed by varnishing them again and again with a sort of a lacquer, but which are, nevertheless, unsafe in case of the plague. During the prevalence of the disease at Canton there were a number of Chinese coffin associations, men who clubbed together to furnish coffins for the poor. In one such club two thousand coffins were given away, and altogether more than sixty thousand coffins were furnished for plague patients.

It is said that 50 per cent of the people of the Philippines are suffering from sikh diseases, and, from the amount of scratching I see going on, I judge that the figures are not overdrawn. Every second person you meet, whether man, woman or child, jerks his clothes this way and that, apparently hunting for fleas. The diseases are largely caused by eating fish, which forms the chief diet of the native Filipino. It brings about a fish eczema, in which the skin scales off, making the patient look at times not unlike a leper. Then there is the dobe itch, which is so common that at least one-third of the foreigners have had it. This is supposed to be caused by a parasite which comes in the water in which the clothes are cleaned by the Filipino washwomen. It usually attacks the toes, the armpits and the parts of the body which perspire most profusely, causing a rash. It sets one almost crazy, but it is easily cured and is not at all dangerous. easily cured and is not at all dangerous.

The natives themselves pay but little attention to such diseases, although they have numerous medicinal plants, and the mineral springs, hot and cold, which are found in different parts of the islands are very well patronized.

The Smallnox.

The most dangerous of all the skin diseases is, of course, the smallpox, which has lately broken out in a number of way in Luzon, and at several of the ports. Cebu. Several officers of the army have foreigners to any extent. The spring

had it, but as yet, it has not affected the foreigners to any extent. The spring months are the most dangerous times of the year for this disease. The weather is hot and dry, and the heat from noon until about 4 p.m. is often oppressive.

I called at the health department today and made some inquiries of the doctors. They are not alarmed at the situation, but say that they are vaccinating as many people as possible. A wholesale vaccination of all the people would be a good thing if it could be carried out. It must be remembered, however, that there are 8,000,000 of them and that at least 7,000,000, I should say, need such treatment. Practically no vaccination had been attempted among the lower classes up to the time of our taking possession of the islands. The people do not look upon smallpox as we do. They are like the Chinese in that many of them pay no more attention to it than they do to a bad cold. They do not care to be vaccinated, and the Chinese especially object to having their arms scratched up by the doctors.

A Carabao Vaccine Farm. Nevertheless, the doctors are making

many vaccinations. They have established a vaccine farm here at which they use young carabaos, or water buffaloes, to fur-nish the virus, instead of cows, as with us. nish the virus, instead of cows, as with us. Ten thousand points so treated were sent out in response to one order yesterday and carabao vaccine is being distributed through all the army posts. I went out to the vaccine farm this morning and watched the mode of treating the animals, A carabao calf about a year old was lying strapped down upon a table as I entered the operating hall. The head and three legs of the beast were strapped to the table. The animal lay upon its side, its head and three legs so fastened that it could not move; and its fourth leg, one of the hind ones, so tied to a post that the belly was plainly exposed. The hair had been shaved from this part of the body, and it was upon it that the vaccination wounds were being made. The skin of a carabao is of a delicate pink, and that of a calf has the peachy tint of a maiden's cheek. It was upon this tinted background that the scratching was done, evident by a dozen bloody spots which could be seen here and there upon it.

A native Filipino doctor was performing the work of inoculation, the poor carabao now and then uttering a cry which was almost human as the lance cut through his hide. The doctor told me that he scab formed very quickly and that a large number of points. can be diuged in one seab hide. The doctor told me that the scab formed very quickly and that a large num-ber of points can be dipped in one scab. The carabaos are thoroughly examined to see that they are healthy before they are vaccinated. Their sores last but a short time, and within a week or so they are as well as ever.

Some Filipino Superstitions. One trouble about vaccinating both Filipinos and Chinese lies in their superstitions. Many of the Filipinos are fatalists. They think they are fated to die or get well, and if so vaccination will not help them. One belief is that cholera is brought by a black dog who runs through the streets with the The doctors here have had considerable disease following behind him. They believe trouble about disposing of the bodies. They



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of disease, and the priests have encouraged them in this. Some years ago cholera mor-bus was common, and some of the friars advised the people to pray to St. Roque. The disease kept on for some time, but when it stopped that saint got the credit for it.

for it.

The Filipinos have numerous shrines scattered over the country which are supposed to be especially holy. One is at Anti Polo, not far from Manila. It is frequented by price by H. T. MASON CHEMICA 515 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 515 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. thousands of pilgrims in the month of May, and it is said that the village there relies almost entirely upon such pilgrims for its living. It is a town of about 4,000 people There is a famous shrine in the Island of There is a famous shrine in the Island of Cebu whose patron is known as the Holy Child of Cebu. This child is an ebony image of Jesus which is said to have been found on the seashore more than 300 years ago by one of the Spanish soldiers. It was taken by the Augustine order of friars and a church was built for it. This church was burned, but the image was saved and another was erected, in which it is still kept. The image is about fifteen incheshigh and is loaded with silver trinkets. It carried about in a procession on certain

high and is loaded with silver trinkets. It is carried about in a procession on certain days of the year.

There are plenty of relics of saints in the churches here in Manila, and scattered over the Philippines are virgins, saints and relics which are supposed to have special virtues in the healing of the bodies and the saving of souls.

of souls.

I find the people here very religious; every woman, and almost every man, wears a scapular. Some of the people have what is called "Angting-angting," charms of paper, silver or ivory, upon their breasts under their clothes. These are drawings of the saints and special words or texts which are supposed to not only word of dieses. are supposed to not only ward off disease, but to prevent the wearer being killed in battle. Many have been found upon the bodies of the Filipinos killed by our soldiers, the charms having for some reason falled to protect the wearers from our Krag-Jorgensen bullets.

FRANK G. CARPENTER FRANK G. CARPENTER.

CHICAGO LABOR TROUBLES.

Mayor Harrison Issues an Appeal to the Citizens.

Mayor Harrison issued an appeal Saturday to the citizens of Chicago to use their influence in settling the labor troubles branch of industry. The city administra tion, he says, has done all in its power to tion, he says, has done all in its power to bring about a settlement by arbitration, but has failed. Regarding the refusal of the contractors' association to appear before the arbitration board appointed by the city council, the mayor expresses the belief that the time has come for the conservative contractors to withdraw from the contractors to withdraw from the contractors' council.

Mayor Harrison also took further steps for the suppression of labor riots and the protection of non-union workmen engaged on buildings in various parts of the city.

Exports to Porto Rico.

Commissioner Wilson has issued the folowing circular to collectors of internal rev-

ury decision No. 22157, dated April 17, 1900. ury decision No. 22157, dated April 17, 1800, the following articles manufactured or produced in the United States cannot be exported to Porto Rico in bond without payment of tax, nor with the benefit of drawback, as heretofore: Distilled spirits, stills and worms; tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes; fermented liquors, playing cards, oleomargarine, mixed flour, proprietary articles, medicines, bottled wine and all other ticles, medicines, bottled wine and all othe products named in schedule B of the wa revenue act of June 18, 1898."

A brief was filed Saturday in the United States Supreme Court by counsel for the state of Missouri in opposition to the de-murrer of the state of Illinois in the case so vaccination will not help them. One dief is that cholera is brought by a black og who runs through the streets with the sease following behind him. They believe charms and in prayers as preventatives the state of the local through the case involving the charge of the pollution of the Mississippi river by the Chicago sanitary canal. The brief contends for the jurisdiction of the court in the case with the case involving the charge of the pollution of the Mississippi river by the Chicago sanitary canal. The brief contends for the jurisdiction of the court in the case with the case involving the charge of the pollution of the Mississippi river by the Chicago sanitary canal. The brief contends for the jurisdiction of the case with the case involving the charge of the pollution of the Mississippi river by the Chicago sanitary canal. The brief contends for the jurisdiction of the court in the case with the case with the chicago sanitary canal.

A Man With a Twist.

Nature sometimes rearranges the particles in the make up of some people—so that they are different from others. The same old mud is used, but it's not put together in the usual way—and we have a Washington—a Gladstone— A Lincoln. We do not claim that

Mason's Yellow Tablets

contain ingredients unknown to others— But we do say that the combination is unusual. The reason they have such a pronounced effect upon

Dyspepsia is that they are prepared from a celebrated formula—or we should say the formula used by a celebrated physicial. These tablets—cure the ache, Tone the nerves—impart a wholesome sense of buoyancy; Banish depression; revive hope, and CURE. CURE speedily. Cure positively.

Mason's Health Defenders. Mason's Yellow Tablets cure Dyspepsia.

Mason's Brown Tablets cure Constipation.

Mason's Red Tablets cure Coughs.

Mason's White Tablets price by H. T. MASON CHEMICAL COMPANY, 515 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MASON'S CREAM OF OLIVES cures CATARRH— Oures it completely. Removes the last vestige— Splendid for Piles—25c. a box—all druggists or sent for price as above. HENRY EVANS, 98F St. N.W.
EDWARD STEVENS, 9th and Pa. Ave.
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Best Teeth, \$8.

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Are you a sufferer from thermatism? If so, the Baths will soon relieve you. A gentlemen came in for a bath a few evenings ago and informed me that he had taken one bath for muscular rheumanism, and he had not had a pain since. This is only one case in hundreds that have had the same experience. perience.
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